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value for those who in dealing with simple neurotic problems of medical character need to know how to make use of the rudiments of psycho-analysis. The book, however, is of value also to the lay reader who wishes a clear statement of the technique of psycho-analysis made by a Freudian scholar of acknowledged authority.

Psycho-analysis is presented as a tool by which all the psychical activities may be investigated and a knowledge of the causes of human behavior established. Drawing his illustrative material largely from the medical field, the author treats the following topics: Material to be Analyzed, History of Psycho-analysis, Opening of the Analysis, the Oedipus Hypothesis, Transference and Its Dynamics, Transference and Resistance, Overcoming the Conflict.

Although written with evident enthusiasm and sincere confidence, the book is temperate and judicial. The author admits the limitations and difficulties of psycho-analysis and rebukes the Freudian convert "of little knowledge" who regards psycho-analysis as a miracle-working process. Emphasis is placed upon the value of anthropological material for the analyst and the neurosis is treated as a failure in the social maturing of the individual.

The book will be best appreciated by those who have already read along Freudian lines, and even the general practitioner is likely to find such a book as Lay's *Man's Unconscious Conflict* better for the beginning of his study. The sociologist will glean from the discussion many thought-starting suggestions.

ERNEST R. GROVES

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COLLEGE

Child Placing in Families. By W. H. SLINGERLAND. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1918. Pp. 261. \$2.00.

Social workers have for some time needed such a book as this and the Russell Sage Foundation has performed a genuine service in making this contribution to the literature on child welfare. The book begins with a brief history of child-placing and credits the Jews with the origination of legal child-placing. The principles on which child-caring agencies and their work should be based are carefully detailed and a brief description of typical public agencies is given.

The employment of inferior workers is severely condemned, technical standards are demanded, and children are classified from the point of view of child-placing. The technical problems of receiving, treating, finding homes for, placing, and supervising the children are

discussed at length, while plans for the construction of receiving homes are also suggested. The practical character of these discussions makes the book a most valuable manual for the worker; furthermore, nearly every question that might arise in child-placing work is considered, although in some cases definite standards are not suggested. The evidence indicates that there are wide differences in the amount of supervision given children in their homes. Better standards are advocated, as well as a complete system of public supervision of all child-caring agencies. Child welfare has recently been promoted through the establishment of research bureaus and children's code commissions. The author selected the revelations presented by the Missouri commission as probably typical of the conditions existing in many of the states, but he failed to note the remedial legislation passed in 1917, and therefore introduces the reform program as though it were entirely applicable today.

A very important chapter deals in a rather cautious manner with the illegitimate child. Nevertheless, the recent Norwegian law receives favorable comment. The summarized statement of its principal provisions, however, omits the very important stipulation that joint responsibility for a child will be demanded in case several men are implicated and the actual paternity cannot be proven. The progressive Minnesota law of 1917 is summarized but no mention is made of the most radical American law—that of North Dakota. The book contains a number of very convincing illustrations and the appendix includes the progressive Tennessee child-welfare law.

GEORGE B. MANGOLD

MISSOURI SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

The Educational Director. By BEULAH E. KENNARD, New York Department Store Merchandise Manuals. The Ronald Press Co., 1918. Pp. 207. \$1.50.

This book is an attempt to present to the reader a broad survey of the particular problems of the educational director of a department store, which has organization problems quite different from those of a factory and in which the unskilled worker must be trained, not only to handle goods, but to appraise and deal with people. The author discusses a little too fully the necessity of the development of such personal qualities as imagination, judgment, tact, poise, self-control, etc., in the employee, while one wishes that she had elaborated more her suggestions as to instructions in merchandise and salesmanship. The author